

1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965); or

(B) any plan or arrangement not described in paragraph (4) of section 4(l) of such Act (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) RELATIONSHIP TO PROVISIONS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY EARLY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PLANS.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (a) shall be construed to imply that a plan or arrangement described in paragraph (4) of section 4(l) of such Act (as added by subsection (a)) may not be considered to be a plan described in section 4(f)(2)(B)(ii) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 623(f)(2)(B)(ii)).

(c) EFFECT ON CAUSES OF ACTION EXISTING BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any cause of action arising under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 2, 1996, at 9 a.m. to discuss renewable fuels and the future security of U.S. energy supplies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 2, 1996, in open session, to receive testimony on the impact of the Bosnian elections and the deployment of U.S. military forces to Bosnia and the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 2, 1996 beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on the regulatory activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission [NIGC].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR WETLANDS, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety be granted permission to conduct an oversight hearing Wednesday, October 2, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.—hearing room SD-410—on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's response to Hurricane Fran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

tee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 2, 1996, at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing on INS oversight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I would like to clarify an issue with regard to the fiscal year 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as printed in the conference report accompanying H.R. 3610, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (House Report 104-863). In section 317 of the Interior appropriations chapter, a reference is made to title VII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA]. The correct reference should be to title VIII of ANILCA, which was the reference included in the official papers transmitted to the White House. I simply want to make my colleagues aware of this printing error, and clarify that the correct reference is incorporated into the enacted version of the omnibus appropriations bill.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO BILL SCHIMMEL

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to William (Bill) H. Schimmel, an individual who has served the State of Minnesota for 51 years with dedication and distinction.

In December 1996 Bill will retire as a Nicolett County Commissioner. He ran for county commissioner in 1980, winning five straight elections. During his time on the board he made many contributions to his community and to his State.

Many contributions have been made to his community during his terms as a county commissioner. They include bringing the computer age to the local courthouse and library. The building of a new jail which will be paid for next year, and expanding the park system and improving the highways.

For 33 years Bill taught high school government and civics to students at Mankato High and Mankato West. Bill is a firm believer in the good of government, and feels that it is the public's responsibility not to take our democracy for granted. And, he practices what he preaches. You participate in a democracy by voting, by keeping informed, and in Bill's case, running for office in order to make things change.

His public service has also included 2 years in the U.S. Armed Forces in the U.S. Army. Throughout his life, Bill's career has been interspersed with athletic coaching, baseball umpiring and police reserve and civil defense work, as well as dedicated church and community service.

I commend Bill Schimmel on his many contributions over the years, and join with his family, friends, and colleagues in extending my warmest wishes for a well deserved retirement. Indefatigable, Bill will continue to remain active in the community he loves.

Congratulations Bill, you're an inspiration.●

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT HISTORY MONTH

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, one of Franklin Roosevelt's most famous speeches is commonly referred to as the "four freedoms" speech. He said:

We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want—everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear—everywhere in the world.

These optimistic words were spoken less than 1 year before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It was an anxious time for America. The United States was very reluctant to get involved in another war, but the spread of Hitler's empire across Europe and into northern Africa demanded a call to action. The U.S. Army was so unprepared for any conflict that it was training with broomsticks for machine guns and sacks of flour for mortar fire.

In the wake of Pearl Harbor, the country was in shock and fearful of attack. Guns were placed on top of Washington, DC, buildings and Army units in American cities were put on alert to be on the lookout for enemy planes. However, President Roosevelt's confidence in the face of adversity was contagious. He called on the country to put down everything and concentrate on beating the enemy. Millions of men enlisted to defend freedom. Roosevelt mobilized the country to make weapons of war at levels that many critics called unrealistic. Women flocked into the workplace at unprecedented levels to fill the labor shortage. On the homefront, everything from Sunday automobile drives to meat and butter were sacrificed to provide for the men on the front lines. The greatest sacrifice among the many sacrifices which America gave for the war effort was the loss of many lives among a generation of the country's finest young men and women.

Roosevelt kept the country updated on the war effort through his fireside chats. They were so popular that stores ran out of world maps because so many citizens were following along with the President at home. The President had a unique ability to convey to the American people the seriousness and grave nature of the situation that America found itself in, while at the same time showing unqualified confidence in the American people to get the job done.

One cannot properly speak of Franklin Roosevelt without considerable

mention of his wife Eleanor. When President Roosevelt was struck with polio, Eleanor Roosevelt represented him in places that he could not reach. She toured the country and reported back to her husband on what she had heard. She was one of his closest and most trusted advisers.

While not an adviser, the Roosevelt's dog, Fala, provided companionship for the President in very difficult times. It was reported that the President was rarely seen without the dog trailing close behind. Even the Roosevelt dog was not immune from political attacks, however. Following one such attack, Roosevelt remarked, "Well, of course, I don't resent attacks, and my family doesn't resent attacks, but Fala does resent them—his Scotch soul was furious. * * * He has not been the same dog since."

Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 at the depth of the Great Depression and he died while serving as President in April 1945, shortly before the surrender of Germany in World War II. During those years, the world underwent a tidal change, which touched the lives of everyone then and since. It is the ultimate testament to President Roosevelt that he was reelected an unprecedented three times during such a turbulent era, proving both his effectiveness and immense popularity.

In fighting the Depression, he was able to use the Federal Government as an effective tool in getting people working again. Through the U.S. victory in World War II, Roosevelt positioned the United States in a leadership position in world affairs that has lasted for over 50 years. We continue to reap the benefits of his leadership today.

Yesterday, October 1, 1996, marked the first day of Franklin Delano Roosevelt History Month. During the next month, the life and times of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt will be celebrated across the country through symposia, exhibitions, and documentaries. I encourage everyone to take part in observing the contributions FDR made to our Nation.●

THE REMARKABLE SAGA OF SIGMUND NISSENBAUM

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues the inspiring story of Sigmund Nissenbaum of Warsaw, Poland, which was brought to my attention by a group of distinguished American Rabbis—headed by Grand Rabbi Shmuel Teitelbaum and Rabbi Hertz Frankel of Brooklyn—who recently returned from Poland where they helped rededicate three historic Jewish cemeteries which had been almost completely destroyed by 50 years of neglect and vandalism.

Sigmund Nissenbaum, a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, has devoted his life to keeping alive and protecting the one-glorious Jewish heritage of Poland. For almost 1,000 years before 1939, Poland had the world's

largest Jewish population. The vast majority of Poland's 3 million Jews were killed by the Nazis, and most of the survivors were driven into exile by the post-war Communist regime. During these trying days, Sigmund Nissenbaum—often almost singlehandedly—battled against overwhelming odds to protect Poland's Jewish cemeteries.

The collapse of the Communist government in 1989 allowed Mr. Nissenbaum to solicit support for his endeavors from Jews residing in the United States and Israel, leading to the creation of the Nissenbaum Foundation. For the past 7 years, this foundation has institutionalized the life work of Sigmund Nissenbaum, erecting memorials to the victims of the Holocaust in several Polish cities and restoring over a dozen historic cemeteries.

Rabbi Hertz Frankel reports that he has:

... personally observed Mr. Nissenbaum gathering skeletons from cemeteries which had been trampled by hooligans. His compassion, care and conscience are an inspiration to Jews throughout the world, and to Polish non-Jews as well. The current Polish government and Catholic Church leaders have noted his historic role in helping to restore a measure of dignity to the final resting place of so many of his people.

I know I speak for the entire Senate when I congratulate Sigmund Nissenbaum, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday, and wish him many more years of success in his life's sacred work.●

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, last week marked the 35th anniversary of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, whose purpose is to reduce threats to the United States through arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament. It is the only agency of its kind in the U.S. Government, or, in fact, the world.

This is a bittersweet anniversary for the agency. On the one hand, it just has witnessed the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in New York. ACDA was at the forefront of advocating and negotiating this treaty, which represents an historic achievement by banning all nuclear explosions worldwide.

On the other hand, however, arms control efforts have just been dealt a great setback by virtue of the Senate's decision not to take up the Chemical Weapons Convention this year. I would like to take this opportunity to express my strong support for the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] and my concern over the delay in giving advice and consent to its ratification.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is an unprecedented international agreement designed to eliminate an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. Unlike earlier protocols which prohibit only the use of chemical weapons, this Convention aims at stopping their pro-

duction, transfer, and storage by providing incentives to participation, verification of compliance, and penalties for violation. It now has been signed by 160 countries and ratified by 64. The United States is the only G-7 country not to have ratified it. All of our major trading partners have done so. And many of the countries whose adherence is most important will not ratify it if the United States does not.

The CWC has been before the Senate for consideration for nearly 3 years now. During that period, Senators from every relevant committee have had ample opportunity to examine the convention and to address the issues that have been raised in connection with it. The Foreign Relations Committee, for example, has held 8 public hearings and 1 closed hearing, with 31 separate witnesses, along with numerous briefings in open and closed session, since the spring of 1994. The Armed Services Committee has held three hearings on the military implications of the treaty, and additional hearings have been held in the Intelligence Committee, the Governmental Affairs Committee, and, more recently, the Judiciary Committee. On April 25, 1996, the Foreign Relations Committee reported a bipartisan resolution of ratification, addressing all the major issues that were raised during the course of consideration of the convention.

This treaty will not make the threat of chemical weapons automatically disappear from the face of the earth. But it will constrain the proliferation of chemical weapons, it will establish international norms and standards against them, and it will make it harder for rogue regimes and terrorists to gain access to them. It will deter covert chemical weapons programs by making them much more difficult and expensive—legally, morally, and financially—to maintain. There is currently no legal regime prohibiting the development, production, storage, and transfer of chemical weapons, and therefore no legal basis on which to challenge chemical weapons programs.

I believe there are three major reasons why this treaty will serve American interests, and why a failure to ratify it could have devastating repercussions.

First, the CWC requires others to join us in doing something we already plan to do. As a matter of U.S. policy we have already decided to destroy our current stockpile of chemical weapons. There is a provision in law, first signed by President Reagan, that we eliminate our chemical weapons by the year 2004. We are going to do that regardless of what happens with this treaty, because we think that is a wise thing to do. The leaders of our military services have agreed that we can effectively deter the use of chemical weapons without threatening retaliation in kind. In short, we don't need chemical weapons and we don't want them.

The value of this treaty is that it brings along many other countries in